



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

State Mass War Meeting.

It will be noticed (says the Milwaukee Sentinel,) that it is designed to hold a great state mass war meeting on Court House square, in this city on the 31st inst. The railroad will bring and return all who wish to attend, free of charge. No doubt it will be by far the greatest meeting ever held in the state.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Chicago Journal says, "we are informed that Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, decided yesterday, at Madison, that by the act of congress, passed and approved July 16, 1862, the district court has no right to exercise circuit court powers since the passage of said act, and that the circuit court proper, established by said act of congress, does not have any existence in said state, except for certain specific purposes, enumerated in said act of July 16th, 1862, until October 1st, 1862; and in accordance with this, Judge Miller refused to act as a court, except for the purposes specified in said act."

"It will thus be seen that there is a hiatus in the United States judiciary department in Wisconsin until October 1st, 1862. This, we understand, arises from the reorganization of the United States court. If this view of Judge Miller be correct, would it not apply to every district court which has been exercising circuit court powers in every state—Illinois as well as Wisconsin? And are they not all affected alike by the recent act of congress reorganizing the supreme court in the western states?"

A TELLING SATIRE.—Orpheus C. Kerr of the Mackerel brigade, gets off a good satire on the mysterious hints of some of the war correspondents of the metropolitan press. He had been describing a combat between loyal and rebel officers:

"Ha!" says "William," gazing severely at company 3, regiment 5, as it came pouring forward, "has the southern confederacy concluded to submit to the United States of America?" "What the answer was, my boy, I am not allowed to say; but you may rest satisfied that a thing has been done which I am not permitted to divulge; and should this lead, as I hope it will, to a movement, I am not required to make public, it cannot fail to result in a consummation which I am forbidden to make known. But if, on the other hand, the strategic movement which I am not at liberty to describe should be followed by a stroke I am restrained from explaining, you will find the effect it would not be judicious in me to set forth will produce a consequence which the war department denies me the privilege of developing."

It is in evidence in the investigating committee's report, that a certain doctor made several unsuccessful efforts to get an appointment as surgeon to one of the regiments. It was suggested to him that a "pecuniary compliment" of \$100 to another individual mentioned, would bring him the coveted commission. The \$100 was paid, and the commission was forthcoming. The committee do not make this incident prominent in their report. Cause why? The parties to the affair were both democrats.—*Mil. Sent.*

There is nothing strange in this. The impartial majority of the committee designed, from the start, nothing but a partisan report; and they made one. Consequently the exposure of speculating democrats was not in the programme. Republicans only were to be spared.

The south did not rebel against Buchanan's administration. He might have continued in office until to-day, and we should have had no rebellion except in the North.—*Milwaukee News.*

The south had no occasion to rebel against Buchanan's administration. He was too complacent and useful a friend to the contemplated rebellion to disturb him by getting up any quarrel with him.

A copy of the Cincinnati Times of last week is on our table, a republican newspaper, in which the following attack upon Gen. McDowell:

"There are but few men in his division, to say nothing of the officers, who do not look at him as a PERJURED TRAITOR, selling out his country and his men, at every opportunity, to the enemy."

In the Janesville Gazette is a similar attack upon Gen. Halleck, though less obnoxious, worded, and the Chicago Tribune daily teems with similar language.—*Milwaukee News.*

The News is mistaken. We never expressed, nor had any such idea, nor do we believe any thing like it ever appeared in our paper. We request the News to do us the justice to make the correction. We don't believe in Halleck's order number three, nor his style of generalship, but we never have thought him a traitor.

A New York gentleman in Paris writes home that it is very amusing to see the manner in which the *roues* and their mistresses at the French court cluster about old John Slidell, borrow his money, eat his dinners, and befool him in the idea that they are making national opinion of him. Fifty negroes, found in the federal camp at Murfreesboro after their recent capture by the rebels, were shot by order of Col. Forrest, of the Texan guerrillas.

The scare at Cairo proves an empty alarm. The soldiers seen across the river, supposed to be rebel guerrillas, proved to be a squad of the 2d Illinois cavalry.

The Gazette, following in the wake of the Chicago Tribune, is only willing to do half way justice to the poor black men. These papers recognize his right to liberty, but repudiate his right to the "pursuit of happiness" anywhere except in the slave states of this Union.

On the other hand, Senator Doolittle says the black has a right to his liberty, and also to choose in what country he will live, without taking into consideration the convenience or needs of the cotton growers. Mr. Doolittle recognizes the fact that the black, as a whole, is responsible for the poverty and degradation of the colored race within the limits of the Union, and he believes it to be our duty to say to the black man not only that he is entitled to his freedom, but that he is entitled to pecuniary assistance to emigrate to some other country if he thinks he will be happier there.

The Gazette's policy would say to the black man "be free, but you shant leave the country." To their former masters it would say "the poor devils are free, but they are poor and cant leave the country, and must work or starve; so you can have their services for just as little as you please to offer them."

Senator Doolittle does propose to "expatriate the negro," nor is he willing that the poor victim should be freed from the bondage of the lash to be made the slave of circumstances. If the south wants the free black man's labor, they can have it by paying as much for it as it is worth in some other region; and if there should be more black labor than is needed, it would be better for both whites and blacks that the surplus should be assigned to some other field of enterprise.—*Racine Adv.*

The Gazette does not "follow in the wake of the Chicago Tribune," upon this question, nor upon any other. We have very little respect for the opinion of that paper, never knowing certainly whether it is actuated by good or bad motives in its criticisms upon men and measures. We hold our own opinions and judge for ourselves. The Advocate might with more propriety be accused with "following in the wake" of Senator Doolittle, but we make no accusation of that kind, considering such imputations offensive and generally unfounded.

We are accused of doing "only half justice to the poor black race," because we oppose the mistaken efforts of a few politicians to drive him from the country of his birth. We are in favor of freedom to all men of whatever complexion; and of course within this is included freedom of emigration and immigration, to come and to go without the hindrance of special laws. If the black man desires to go to some other country, let him be as free to go, and have the same opportunity, as any other man. This is the kind of justice of which we are in favor.

Our rule is "equal and exact justice to all men." If a man desires to emigrate to South America, and is too poor to pay his expenses, it is not just that we should give him the money. We are not responsible for the presence of the African in this country, nor more than that of other men who have come or been driven to our shores. It is impossible to legislate all men into equality of fortune.

The blight of slavery does not fall alone on the black man. We believe the "poor whites" of the south are to-day, in a worse condition than the blacks, and that it is just as much our duty to give them "pecuniary assistance" in elevating themselves from the deep pit which slavery has dug for all in the south, as to allow the negro to monopolize the whole of our charity. It would benefit a large majority of the whites of the slave holding states for them to emigrate to the free states, and thus be permitted to mingle with a population of higher intelligence and a more enterprising spirit; but for the nation to pay their expenses and locate them in new homes, would tax us too much, although the results would be more beneficial than the exodus of the negro race from the far south. The more hopeful scheme for the Advocate to engage in would be to remove the "poor white trash" from the south to the free west, and make the slaves free, giving them homes in the cotton and sugar states. The nation would then lose none of its laborers, who are the foundation of its wealth, while the ignorance of the southern whites would disappear in its contact with northern emigrants, and the negro would be left in a congenial climate, to cultivate cotton and sugar for the world, and work out his destiny.

To remedy all the evils of slavery by compensation in money is impossible. It would impoverish the country. To begin to do it, and stop half way, would work injustice to all. The only great boon which costs nothing, and which is at the same time priceless, is liberty to the slave, and the enfranchisement of the white race from dependence on the labor of the slave. This done, and their division would be easy. These uncongenial races would separate naturally, as oil does from water, one going south and the other north.

The idea of helping every body out of trouble by law or of regulating mankind by arbitrary and special enactments is the foundation of a vast amount of vicious legislation. The negro race, and all other races of men, should be left alone, society only guaranteeing the inviolability of the great natural rights which are inalienable in all. Let every man be free, under the law, in the pursuit of happiness, without special aids or any disfranchisement. The moment you depart from this rule you assume that there is a class of men who must take care of a lower class, and that there is no God who looks after His children. Let us have faith enough "to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us," and leave the consequences to a higher power, whose laws are every where, and need only to be recognized by nations to give them peace and prosperity.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has become exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

Champion Vaughan, formerly of Milwaukee, has been appointed aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Major.

From the Eleventh Regiment.

[The following letter was written by a resident of this county, a member of the 11th regiment:]

HELIX, Ark., July 16, 1862.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—You think it has been a long time since I wrote you; well you may think so. It has been one and a half months since Maj. Gen. Curtis began to push his whole column forward from Batesville. Since June 22d our communication has been almost, if not entirely, cut off. During this period of time some incidents have occurred that would interest very many in Wisconsin. Erwin C. Griffith, of company C, being much debilitated by a protracted illness, did not long survive the fatigues of a forced march. He died July 16th, much lamented by the whole company. We made his soldier's grave fifty-five miles south of Jacksonport, and six miles north-east of White river, in the wild woods of Arkansas, where the cane rears its head from five to thirty feet above the surface. In the same grave we also placed another comrade, G. W. Ballou, musician. The sighing of the cane that stand sentinel around their grave, fell upon our ears not unlike the dirge-like music of a funeral choir. As we consigned their bodies to mother earth, the beautiful lines of Moore came vividly to our recollection—

We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left them alone in their glory.

Our brother Aaron's health has been very poor since June 1st. He has not been able to do duty, although convalescent. At present the surgeon has decided to send him to the hospital at Muscatine, Iowa.

Although encountering daily hardships, it may seem almost incredible when I tell you we enjoy ourselves. An occasional clip at a scotch, and a bright prospect ahead cheers every soldier. The 4th was a day of unusual pleasure and merriment to us. On the night of the 3d, company C was ordered to hold itself in readiness for a scout on the 4th. At this time we were stationed at Augusta, on Black river. Our whole scouting party consisted of six companies of infantry and four of cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wood of the 1st Indiana cavalry. We were ordered to scour the country for fifteen miles south, where the Memphis & Little Rock railroad strikes the Black river. There we expected to find a nest of scotch. We started at 3 o'clock A. M. to accomplish our task.

The command had not advanced more than eight miles, when the vanguard encountered rebel pickets. After a slight skirmish, in which one rebel was killed and one taken prisoner, the rest broke and fled in confusion to the rebel camp. The alarm was soon spread throughout the rebel camp that "Curtis was upon them." The rebels were 1000 strong, commanded by Col. C. H. Matlock, who ordered his command to retreat to the river, where they held a ferry. We came up to the ferry too late; the rebels had nearly all escaped to the opposite bank. As good luck would have it, we had four small cannon with us. Lieut. Col. Wood ordered them to be brought forward and unlimbered. This was quickly done, and they were brought to bear on the enemies of our country. At present we do not know how much we injured the enemy, but we saw three bodies of dead rebels float from one ferry-boat. At this juncture we were informed that a party of rebels were still on this side of the river, a little farther up. The command was given to advance. We had proceeded only three miles when we came upon fifty rebels, bathing in the limpid waters of the Black. The range was too great for the musket; four pieces of cannon were in front, and in a very short time four shells were sent whizzing through the air, which made the traitors flee into the cane for safety. We captured their effects, which consisted of forty stand of arms, and all their clothing, the most of which we sunk in the river. As we were searching in the cane for the absconded scotch, we crossed the fresh track of a train of wagons, four in number. Taking their track, we came up with them, after passing over logs and through mud-holes, where the cane were so thick that I could not see my file leader ten feet ahead. We captured four wagons, eight span of mules, two horses, ten negroes and two white men, (one a captain in the secession army), 1000 pounds bacon and 10 sacks of meal. We began a retrograde movement to the river, taking the spoils with us, where we halted for rest.

After resting a few minutes in the secession camp, we instituted a search in the adjacent woods, and we were quite handsomely compensated for our trouble. We found concealed in the woods and cane, 3000 pounds bacon, three barrels sugar, three barrels molasses, forty horses and twenty mules, of the first quality. In addition to these, and adjacent, we also found twelve large horses, valued at \$150 dollars each; two boxes of new army clothing, valued at \$2000, the material of which was the finest broad-cloth.

Night was already drawing her dark mantle around us, and we had no blankets no prepared food with us. But the yankee does not wait even for suggestions. The boys went to work to prepare the evening's repast: one procured a bake-kettle, another drove up a fat ox, a third mixed up the dough with Indian meal and river water; and now it came my turn to do something. Remembering a secession house we had passed during the skirmish, I returned to it, taking a pair with me. I entered the *bes house*, filled my pail with honey and returned to my comrades, exulting over my success. Supper being announced, we invited our captain to partake of the repast with us. Capt. Perry is not the man to refuse; he pronounced it decidedly the best 4th of July supper he ever ate. After supper, we retired for the night, arose early the next morning, partook of a scanty breakfast, then went scotch hunting; hunted without success until 10 a. m. Being wearied by our 4th of July celebration, the commandant gave orders to return to camp where we arrived at 4 p. m.

THE BATTLE OF THE CLARENDON ROAD.
Maj. Gen. Curtis issued orders on the evening of the 5th, for a forward movement on the morning of the sixth. Early on the 6th the whole column moved down the Clarendon road—Clarendon being sixty miles distant. After marching about sixteen miles, the whole column came to a halt. The rebels had blockaded the road about one-half of a mile wide to three miles in length. Early on the following morning, Col. C. H. Harris was sent in advance with eight companies of infantry, to scour the woods for the lurking enemy. His force consisted of companies D, I, B, and G, of the 11th Wisconsin, and Col. Hovey of the 33d Illinois with four companies. Col. Harris was in advance with his Wisconsin boys. He had not advanced more than six miles when he was attacked by 2,000 rebels, consisting of 1,000 Arkansas bushwhackers, commanded by Col. Hill, and 1,000 Texan Rangers, commanded by an ex-member of congress from Texas. The rebels were drawn up in line of battle on Col. Hill's own plantation, and were all ready to receive our boys. As Col. Harris' eyes caught a glimpse of the rebels through the green foliage, he ordered Co's D and I to deploy as skirmishers. The order was then given to attack the enemy in turn.

Our boys marched up firm and steady heedless of the death dealing missiles of the enemy. When the command was given to "fire," blaze went our men's muskets; our boys could distinctly see the scotch fall from their saddles. At this moment Col. Harris could be seen riding up and down the lines, brandishing his sword in the air and shouting with a stentorian voice, "well done my brave boys, that fire caused many a rebel to bite the dust, give them another as good." In this way volley after volley was poured into them with good effect, and which told for itself by the number of dead rebels left on the field. Col. Harris thus drove the rebels a quarter of a mile, but, fearing an ambush, he gave orders for a retrograde movement. The boys were unwilling to go, but a second command from the Colonel forced them about. Just at this moment Col. Wood came to Harris' relief, bringing two small cannon and 200 men. The command "about face" was never more welcome to our boys than at this time, they were eager to measure lances with the enemies of the constitution and Union. The order to attack the enemy a second time was splendidly executed, and the enemy were utterly routed and driven from the field.

Just as Col. Harris had completed his task the whole of the 2d brigade came up, and were divided into two commands, one taking the east and the other the south route to the river in pursuit of the enemy. The 11th Wisconsin, an Illinois regiment, one battalion of cavalry and the 1st Missouri battery went the south road. We marched over the field where the battle had been fought. I counted twenty dead rebels and six wounded. Our surgeons were busy attending to the wants of the wounded rebels. We pursued the rebels about three miles, came up with them in a corn field, unlimbered our cannon and gave them a few rounds, killing six of them. The darkness coming on prevented further pursuit. We had pursued the retreating enemy nearly four miles from the battle field, but the darkness of the night, and our ignorance as to the force and position of the enemy, rendered it necessary to defer further pursuit until the next morning.

Our division arrived back at the battle field about 10 p. m.; it was stationed along a fence, and ordered to hold itself in readiness for an immediate and energetic movement, if necessary. In the meantime the other division arrived, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wood. He gave us a complete report of the casualties of the battle. The rebels left 180 dead on the field, besides six wounded. One prisoner avows that the rebels removed forty wounded soldiers when they retreated. Our loss was five killed and forty-five wounded. Colonel Harris was twice wounded—in the left arm and left leg below the knee. We hear with much regret that he will be compelled to go home to recruit. Two of our orderly sergeants were captured by the rebels, who lashed them to a tree, and then, with savage barbarity, riddled them with bullets—thirteen balls entering one, and sixteen the other. There were four killed in the 11th Wisconsin, and one in the 1st Indiana Cavalry. We lost 64 horses, killed. In turn, we captured 40 horses and 100 stand of arms. One boy connected with our regiment, in Co. I, picked up an ivory-handled, silver-plated Colt's revolver, valued at \$50. The enemy being discomfited, and his army routed, the division again resumed its former line of march. Gen. Curtis was in full expectation of receiving supplies at Clarendon; but he arrived at that place one day too late. The supplies had all been removed. In this condition our only safety was in celerity. To add to our present troubles, we were by some mismanagement cut off from our train. Thus, tentless, rationless, and almost destitute of water, we were compelled to march fifty-five miles to the nearest point on the Mississippi river, where we arrived after two days' hard marching, the thermometer standing at 115° Fahrenheit.

Lieuts. Lang and Mattice have gone home—the former on furlough, the latter discharged. H. H. TWINS, Co. C, 11th Reg., Wis. Vols.

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There is a curious passage in number 43, of the Federalist, from the pen of James Madison. "I take no notice," he says, "of an unhappy species of population, (the slaves) abounding in some of the states, who, during the calm of regular government, are sunk below the level of men, but who, in the tempestuous scenes of civil violence, may emerge into the human character and give a superiority of strength to any party with which they may associate themselves."

Albert W. Bishop, captain of the La Crosse cavalry, has relinquished his command of cavalry "B" in Washington's Wisconsin regiment, and accepted a commission of lieutenant colonel in the first regiment of Arkansas cavalry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

KINDERHOOK, July 24.
Ex-president Martin Van Buren died at his residence at 2 o'clock this p. m., in the 79th year of his age.

New York, July 24.
The steamer North Star has arrived here with \$378,000 treasure from California, and Aspinall dates of the 18th. Advice from New Granada are not important. The war was drawing to a close by the continued success of Mosquera. He had issued a decree making emigrants immediately on arrival, naturalized citizens, with the exception that they shall not be called to do military service for twenty years, unless in case of foreign invasion, and that they shall be exempt from taxation, except in their municipal districts. Gen. Arbolodi is reported to have been defeated and captured with 1,700 of his men by Mosquera's generals. Two French men-of-war were at Aspinall, and a body of Mexicans under a Guadalupe officer had erected a battery, intending to sink them.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
The 1st of September is determined upon as the day on which the internal tax bill will go into practical operation. The collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other work may be necessary will be done before that date, fixed by this notice which is officially proclaimed. The Danish Charge d'Affaires and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into contract, the government of the former agreeing to receive from the United States vessels all negroes delivered from on board slave trade by the coast commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages, under such remuneration as shall be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.
A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day at the board of trade rooms to aid in raising the quota of volunteers from Pennsylvania. Mayor Henry presided. \$45,000 was subscribed towards raising 10 regiments in this city, by 35 persons, several subscribing \$2,000 and \$3,000 apiece, and none less than \$1,000.

A grand war meeting will be held in Independence Square, Saturday afternoon. The common council will act this P. M. on the proposed bounty appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
Special to Evening Post.—The National Intelligence demands that Gen. Halleck shall have control of military movements if he is expected to succeed.

CAIRO, July 24.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Conestoga has just arrived from the West. She left Sunday night and on her arrival at Memphis found reports from rebel sources that the Arkansas had been captured. Her officers credit the report, as they say an expedition was planned to cut her out and capture her, and she is undoubtedly in our hands now.

CAIRO, July 24.
The Clara Dolson arrived this evening from Henderson. She left a portion of the 63d regiment there, and the balance, with an Indiana regiment, encamped some six miles out of the place, the whole under the command of Gen. Lovell. They report a large number of guerrillas in the neighborhood, twelve of whom have been captured. Among them were two who were identified by the citizens as being with the party who entered Newburg at the time that raid was made. The leader of the party told the citizens he had 1,000 armed men and a heavy battery across the river, and if any resistance was made he would open upon them with shell and demolish the town.

By an officer from Gen. Curtis' army, I learn that the report that Gen. Price had crossed the Mississippi, is wholly untrue. There is no rebel force now west of the river. Hindman's men having almost entirely deserted him.

Gen. Curtis' army is probably now on its way to Vicksburg. The Rams Lancaster and Lioness had arrived at Memphis. They report but little damage sustained by Farragut's fleet in passing the batteries. The injuries to our fleet in the fight with the Arkansas are less than at first reported, and all but the Lancaster and Conestoga will be repaired where they are.

The canal had been finished, but no water let in for fear of diverting so much from the channels of the river, so that it could reach the batteries and cut out the Arkansas.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
Special to World.—Senator Lane, of Kansas, has received a most important command to go to Kansas and recruit troops, under laws just passed. His instructions from the President and Secretary of War enable him to receive all loyal men into service, without reference to color. He will widely proclaim that fact in his order. He anticipates raising one or two regiments of blacks, and one regiment of whites in two weeks, after reaching home.

Special to Tribune.—Col. Norton, of the 21st infantry, the slanderer of Gen. Mitchell, has been ordered arrested, but can't be found.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
An order was issued to-day, from the office of the provost marshal, to the effect that convalescent soldiers found in bars, rooms, gambling houses, and other houses of immoral character, will be considered fit for duty and made to join their regiments.

The commissioner of Indian affairs received cheering advices from the Indian territory. The 2,000 white troops who accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees, have already made a good impression on the Cherokees. Large numbers of Indians asked to be furnished with arms to operate against the secessionists in the various tribes.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, VA., July 24.
Sutlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by railroad on account, it is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.
The city, to-day, appropriated \$500,000 to the payment of a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer to supply the quota for this city. A loan of that amount will be negotiated next week.

CAPE RACE, July 24.
The *Atina*, from Liverpool, 15th, and *Queenstown*, 17th, has arrived. The *Jura* and *China*, both from New York, arrived out on the 13th. Their news was received with great interest. The fighting before Richmond was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the

north, and reproach the American government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that Gen. McClellan has sustained no serious disaster, and is practically nearer to Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

The Morning Post says affairs approach a crisis, which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the north. Neutrals can not much longer remain passive.

The Daily News points out what would be the feeling of England, if situated like the north, and argues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

The Times indulges in its usual bitter and sarcastic strain.

Breadstuffs quiet, with downward tendency. Weather favorable for crops.

FORT MONROE, July 23.
The mail boat from Harrison's Landing reached here at half past four, and reports all quiet from the army on the James river.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
Special to Herald.—I learn from pretty accurate private sources that Euell Hill, Longstreet and Jackson's divisions of the rebels, have left Richmond gradually during the last fortnight, mostly going over the Virginia Central railroad, and are now concentrating near Gordonsville, constituting an army of 60,000 strong.

Undoubtedly an attempt is making on Maryland or Washington. Our people are still uncertain whether it will be made up the valley or this way. Counter raids and attacks will be justified by us. A force may push for Richmond from Fredericksburg.

Special to Times.—Gen. Halleck and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burdette, left this evening for Fortress Monroe. General Halleck will return on Saturday. It is understood that the president gives him entire control of all military affairs. There is no doubt that the war will be prosecuted hereafter, with vigor and determination. Let the men be forthcoming without delay.

Col. Scott, the confidential agent of post office from New Orleans, says Gen. Butler is just the man for the place. But for the stringent measures adopted by him, New Orleans could not have been held.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, July 22.
Maj. Gen. Sherman has assumed command of the city. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors; four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday; one hundred and thirty received passes to go south. Many expected orders requiring them to take the oath or leave, but were disappointed in the course Gen. Sherman pursued.

Advices from Vicksburg, Sunday night, say that mortars have been shelling the batteries several hours, but failed to elicit a reply. Farragut's fleet: silenced all their guns while running down last Friday night. The canal is completed, but water will not be let in until a rise of the river.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.
Up to this time the private subscriptions to the bounty fund, independent of the railroad, amount to \$75,000. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad to-day subscribed \$25,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.
About one thousand troops, with cavalry and artillery, crossed the Ohio river from Evansville yesterday morning, and took possession of Henderson, Ky., which had been occupied for some days by Johnson's hospital thieves. They only succeeded in capturing two of the villains. The others, doubtless, having been apprised of our movements, skedaddled.

A force was also sent up the river, on the steam ram *Hornet*, to visit the various towns.

Col. Gavin, of the 7th Indiana, is in command of the forces, and has left Henderson in search of the marauders. He has no transportation, and has orders to subvert his men on the country, to bring the rebels into Africa, to shoot dead all guerrillas in arms, and every man who makes an armed resistance, and above all take no prisoners. He will clean out at least five counties.

NEW YORK, July 25.
Stocks higher. American gold, \$1,142; Tenn. 50; Mo's. 46; Cal. 76. 95. Flour

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY, ILL.
 Forel B. Plich, plaintiff, against Carlos Brown, Lucia A. Brown his wife, Edward Inman, Manly M. Moon, Horace M. Singer, "Mancell" Talcott, Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Milwaukee and Pacific Cien Railroad Company, A. H. Perkins, T. Cole, George Hyatt, James B. Hume, Alex H. Bell, Jane Callow, W. H. Bailey, Ralph Pomeroy, A. W. Whitcomb, and John J. Edwards, defendants.
 In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above cause on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1862, will be sold

THE 29th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 1892,

ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the following described real estate, lying and being in the town of Wisconsin, county of Lincoln, State of Wisconsin, to-wit: the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number two (2) north, of range number eleven (11), township number two (2) north, of range number eleven (11), containing two hundred and twenty (220) acres of land, and such parts of the same as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and the expenses of such sale. Dated at Berlin's office, June 25, A. D. 1892.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1892.

_____, Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin.
Kilbuck & Pence, Attys.

WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

_____, Plaintiff, vs. William T. Burgess against Betty Pratt, et al., Defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to Betty Pratt, the above named defendant, do hereby return that she is a non-resident of the State of Wisconsin.

defendant:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the within complaint in the action which has this day been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in said county, to-wit: on the 14th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A copy of your answer to said complaint must be filed in said court, at their office in said city, within twenty days after the date of this summons on you, explaining the defense or defenses to the complaint, and the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief, damages and costs. Witness my hand and seal of office this 14th day of May, 1906.
BENNETT, CARSDALE & GIBBS,
Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Lewis Tappan against Alexander T. Gray, John R. Gray, et al.; Anna M. Gray and Frances Anderson, Defendants.
The State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named, and to each of them:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer

The complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and were a copy of your answer thereto, filed in the County Court of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the complaint will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

In the complaint,—Dated May 21, 1862.—Is stated:
That JACOB LYNCH, above named, Plaintiff's Attorney,
The Complaint is made above entitled, PUFF'S AGENCY
in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, on the 21st day of May, 1862.
That JOHN HENRI ROBINSON, JR., A MILLER, Defendant,
my SAIW

An Ordinance

To Restrain the Running at Large of Cattle, Horses, Mules and Sheep in the City of Janesville.

Be it enacted by the Council of the City of Janesville in open session, that

Section 1. No horse, mule or sheep shall hereafter

be allowed to run at large. In any of the streets, highways, lanes, alleys or public grounds of said city, any animal or animal compound of any kind, except dogs, cats, birds, or fish, shall be prohibited from running at large as aforesaid, between nine o'clock P.M. and midnight of each day. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any animal or animal compound of any kind, except dogs, cats, birds, or fish, shall be found running at large, in violation of this ordinance, the owner or person in possession thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every violation. The sum of two dollars for each and every violation shall be paid by the owner or person in possession thereof for each and every violation. The sum of five dollars shall be paid by the owner or person in possession thereof for each and every violation if the animal or animal compound of any kind, except dogs, cats, birds, or fish, is found running at large, in violation of this ordinance, by said city, and the pound keeper is charged therefor shall satisfy the same with all of the penalty incurred as aforesaid, together with all of the reasonable charges for subsistence and other expenses incurred by said city.

Sec. C-212. No complaint shall appear and return against any animal or animal compound with exception of dogs, cats, birds, or fish, for running at large, in violation of this ordinance, to the police officer, by said pound keeper or person in possession thereof.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
 CYNARA HAWES, J. T. J. Rock County, Jeldw
 Atty for Civil.

DISTRICT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Berl Cook vs Edwin G Frink.

Vt virtue of an execution issued out of and under
 the seal of the district court for Rock County, to
 the sheriff of said county, to sell all real and
 personal property of the said defendant, to satisfy
 the said debt, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of
 THE 16th DAY OF AUGUST, A D 1862.

At this hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, that day
 at the entrance to the circuit point room, on Main
 street, in the city of Madison, in said county, was
 present, for the purpose of selling the property of the
 building upon and all the rights, liens and interests
 in and to the same, of the said defendant, Edwin G. Frink, had on the 1st day of
 August, 1862, the following persons, to-wit: John
 the following described premises attune to the village
 of Johnson Center, in the county of Rock and state
 of Wisconsin, described as follows: a part of the north
 east quarter of section 36, township 36 north, range
 4 east, 4th Meridian, together with the

[illegible][illegible]

real estate lying and being in the county of Rock and
state of Wisconsin, and known and described as fol-
lows, to wit: lots five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8),
nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block
twelve (12); all of block two (2); also lots five (5),
six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and eleven (11) and
twelve (12) in block one (1); all of blocks three (3),
four (4), five (5) and six (6); all being in Rockwell's ad-
dition to the city of Beloit, Wisconsin, Beloit, according to
the recorded plat of the same; also the north-east corner
of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26) of
town one (1), in range twelve (12) east, all being in the
city of Beloit, Wisconsin. Term, cash.—Listed at Sher-
iff's office this 84 day of June, A. D. 1904.

J. M. PETERMAN,
Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.

BRONCO & PETERMAN, 1204 1/2 Madison
St., Beloit, Wis.

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office.

LAPPIN'S BLOCK.

Or Signs.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

to their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUGGLES JOBBER,

Exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of PAPER PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin, and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

HAND BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

LABELS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POSTERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

NOTICES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietor is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is made by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It.

In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the price charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

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